

TO: Dr. R. M. Ikeda

August 29, 1967

FROM: J. E. Wickham

SUBJECT: Commerce Committee Hearings on Cigarette Smoking
Washington, D.C. - August 23, 24, and 25, 1967

COMMITTEE MEMBERS

Senator Magnuson (Washington) Chairman
Senator Hartke (Indiana)
Senator Pastore (Rhode Island)
Senator Brewster (Maryland)
Senator Cotton (New Hampshire)
Senator Morse (Utah)
Senator Morton (Kentucky)
Senator Pearson (Kansas)
Senator Cannon (New Hampshire)
Senator Scott (Pennsylvania)
Senator Hart (Michigan)
Senator Griffin (Michigan)
Senator Hollings (South Carolina)

WITNESSES

August 23

Dr. Paul Kotin - Dept. of Health, Education and Welfare
North Carolina Research Triangle
Dr. George Moore - Roswell Park
Dr. Ernest Wynder - Sloan-Kettering Institute for Cancer Research

August 24

Dr. Grayson Kirk - President, Columbia University
Dr. Charles Kensler - Arthur D. Little
Dr. Perry Hudson - President - High Tor Foundation
Mr. C. Stephano - President, Stephano Brothers
Mr. J. K. Sorenson - President, Continental Tobacco Company
Mr. Puzant C. Torigan - President, Bravo Smokes
Mr. Herbert Lebert - Associated with Tar Guard

August 25

Dr. William Steward - Surgeon General United States
Dr. Cyler Hammond - American Cancer Society

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GENERAL COMMENTS

Senator Brewster, prior to the appearance of witnesses, questioned the fact that at the previous hearings some of the witnesses had been paid by the Tobacco Industry. In reference to this, he personally had sent out 37 questionnaires to previous witnesses. Sixteen had been returned and some had replied that some witnesses had received up to \$400 for appearing.

Senator Morton took issue with Senator Brewster saying this was not unethical.

Senator Morton repeatedly appeared to be the companion of the Tobacco Industry. This is understandable since he is from Kentucky.

On Thursday when it was announced that R. Strickman would not appear, Senator Morton immediately told Chairman Magnuson that hearings were a waste of time. Also, he took issue with Strickman's statement that the Tobacco Industry would not let him in the front door. Senator Morton cited that Strickman and his filter had been in the Brown & Williamson Laboratories to conduct tests.

In general, the following recommendations were repeated.

1. Cigarette packages list tar and nicotine data.
2. Advertising slanted toward the education of young people.
3. Manufacturers should attempt to lower tar and nicotine content.
4. Cooperation between government, industry, and private institutions to develop a safe cigarette.

Dr. Paul Kotin, Public Health Service, North Carolina Research Triangle

Dr. Kotin noted relationship between smoking and air pollution. He thought emphasis was too great on tar and mentioned gas phase and total alkaloids. He stated less exposure to smoke would decrease mortality due to lung cancer. He suggested a mark be put on cigarettes to show the delivery.

Dr. George Moore - Roswell Park Memorial Institute

Dr. Moore suggested that cigarettes should deliver 15 mg or less of tar. One could do this by increasing overwrap and possibly using an overwrap which would extinguish the cigarette. He had demonstrated that less tar would give less chance of tumor development in mice. He noted that smoke condensate from bright tobacco was a greater producer of tumors in mice than smoke condensate from burley tobacco. He mentioned that air dilution, porosity and modification of leaf as ways of reducing tar. He stated filter cigarettes were less hazardous than nonfilter cigarettes. He noted an article would be published in the journal of SCIENCE in 3 or 4 weeks.

He recommended that: (1) cigarette packs should be labeled and data listed, (2) minimum butt length by using overwrap, (3) filters should be selective, (4) cigarettes should deliver less than 15 mg, and (5) cigarettes should be made stronger so people will not inhale as much.

Dr. Ernest L. Wynder - Sloan-Kettering Institute

Wynder suggested more freedom in publications by the Tobacco Industry personnel and cooperation between industry, government, and private institutions. He stated B(a)P was not too dangerous, however; it was a good indication of the total hydrocarbons. He thought more work should be done on bound and free nicotine. He noted work of Hoffman on the addition of nitrate, however; was cautious of increase in NO and NO₂.

Dr. Grayson Kirk - President, Columbia University

Dr. Kirk noted that 86% of cigarettes today deliver in excess of 20 mg of tar and 75% of cigarettes sold are filters. He stated that Fitelston Laboratories had demonstrated the Strickman filter effectively removed tars and nicotine. He also said evaluation of the filter for pressure drop and taste needs to be expanded. Senator Cannon questioned Dr. Kirk on the release of the Surgeon General's Report and Strickman filter release on the same day. Dr. Kirk refrained from any technical questions about Strickman filter.

Dr. Charles J. Kensler, Vice President - Arthur T. Little Company

He stated particulate matter only represents 10% of the whole smoke and that 550 identified compounds in particulate matter and 200 identified compounds in gas phase are known. He questioned the lack of cancer of the nose, if cigarettes are such a bad actor. He discussed animal studies and mucus flow. No correlation between tar and nicotine and mucus flow. Correlation exists between acrolein (0.71) and HCN (0.86) to mucus flow. Cigar smoke is different from cigarette smoke. He noted that charcoal does remove acrolein and HCN. (Mentioned Lark) Eighty per cent (80%) of HCN is in gas phase of smoke.

He noted that by placing pin holes in front of filter, one could reduce tar and nicotine. Chemical treatment of tobacco is another way. He also mentioned nitrate as a way to reduce polynuclears but was aware of increases in the oxides of nitrogen.

Dr. Perry Hudson, President of High Tor Foundation

He talked about Chemosol which when added to tobacco reduces the B(a)P content. This was not verified by the Surgeon General. Dr. Hudson claimed Chemosol changed the quality of tar, not the quantity nor burning rate.

Mr. C. Stephano, President - Stephano Brothers

Plugged his own brands by citing last Roswell Park release (March, 1967) that Marvels and Cascade were number 1 and 2 and both brands contained less than 10 mg of tar. He suggested quarterly reports to keep the public aware of tar and nicotine data.

Mr. James K. Sorenson, President - Continental Tobacco Company

He cited hazards of pesticides and mycotoxins and told of Venture cigarettes. Tobacco used in Venture is grown free of pesticides and is processed in controlled humidity and temperature conditions to prevent mold.

Mr. Puzant C. Torigan, President - Bravo Smokes

Mr. Torigan is a graduate of Columbia and referred to Strickman filter as inferior. He stressed the danger of nicotine and suggested the cigarette package carry a skull and bones denoting the poison effect. He stated that one pack of cigarettes contained a lethal dose of nicotine. He referred to tobacco growing and processing as backward, meaning the industry is way behind in these areas.

He suggested the verb may be should be changed to is on package label and add note about causative relationship with heart disease. He also thought equal television time should be made for anti-smoking forces.

He touted Bravo as safe smoke because of absence of nicotine. Bravo contains filler made from lettuce leaves. He mentioned that Russians had successfully grafted tobacco stalks on tobacco plants, thus yielding nicotine free tobacco.

Mr. Herbert Lebert - Associated with Tar Guard

He mentioned that the burning temperature was an important area of study. He stated that by changing the burning temperature, a safer cigarette could be the result. He reported that in his work, compounds which paralyzed cilia and are tumor producers were those which were produced when the coal temperature was above 1000°F up to 1600°F. Compounds produced when coal temperature between 300°F and 1000°F were not causative agents. He had developed an aluminum ring which would reduce coal temperature by restricting the intake of oxygen behind the coal.

Dr. Cyler Hammond, American Cancer Society

He stated there were ways to reduce tar and nicotine other than by filtration. He mentioned modification of tobacco porosity and filter dilution.

He stressed the need for the study of the effect of CO as it was the major gas in gas phase. He also stated that nicotine is rapidly eliminated from the body but warned of other chemical constituents being formed by chemical reaction of smoke constituents in the body.

He felt at the present time, evidence was not available to point to tar, nicotine, or gas phase but there was something in whole smoke which was a causative agent.

Dr. William Stewart - Surgeon General

Cigarette smokers tend to die earlier or become disabled sooner than do nonsmokers. Also, there is an increase in heart diseases of smokers. The lower the tar, the risk or exposure between smoking and health becomes less.

He suggested lower tar, less cigarettes per day, inhale less, and fewer puffs as ways of reducing exposure. He thought manufacturers went in the wrong direction with 100 mm cigarettes due to more exposure to tar and nicotine as result of the extra length. He cited an increase in bronchial pulmonary diseases due to smoking and a correlation between ulcers and smoking.

He recommended the following points:

1. Remove 100 mm cigarettes from the market.
2. Encourage young people through education to smoke moderately.
3. Limit advertising.
4. List tar and nicotine data on package.

Also, he said research should be pointed to particulate matter, gas phase, and other tobacco additives.

Senator Magnuson asked the Surgeon General if the following Committee recommendations would be in accord with his desires:

1. Manufacturers reduce tar and nicotine content of cigarettes by most effective route.
2. Legislation on advertising.

3. Task force to evaluate new ideas under Surgeon General.
4. List tar and nicotine on package.
5. Some standard be set as maximum tar and nicotine contents for cigarettes.

Jewellham

JEW:rab

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